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micus are intentional or accidental deviations we cannot say as they are used without comment.

It would have been better perhaps if the 'distributions' had been quoted more exactly from the A. O. U. list as some of them as they stand are rather misleading, the Western Grebe for instance is said to breed south to central Mexico. Some other remarks are rather startling as the statement that the Thrasher gets its name from "its habit of beating or thrashing the insects it catches until dead and deprived of wings and legs," while the 'double moult' as a character of the Sylviidae does not seem to apply to any of the Colorado species. By a curious *lapsus* Mr. D. D. Stone is constantly referred to as Mrs. Stone! These however do not detract from the general excellence of Mr. Sclater's volume which certainly provides Colorado ornithologists with an admirable basis for future work.— W. S.

Howell's Birds of Arkansas.¹— There are to-day but few states without adequate bird-lists. One of the most neglected in this respect has been Arkansas, but thanks to Mr. Howell we have now an admirable annotated catalogue of the 255 species and subspecies hitherto taken in the state or reported by competent observers.

The data upon which the report is based were largely collected by the author during a collecting trip in the spring and early summer of 1910, while additional information was gathered by other members and correspondents of the Biological Survey. The dearth of publications on the birds of Arkansas may be realized when we find that the author is able to quote only four titles in his bibliography and that prior to 1902 only 48 species had been reported from the state.

The distribution, time of occurrence and relative abundance of the various species are well discussed by Mr. Howell while the breeding ranges of several species are carefully mapped, those of the Whip-poor-will and Chuck-will's-widow proving to be almost exactly complementary. Several excellent halftone plates from drawings by Fuertes and photographs of characteristic scenery and a faunal map add to the attractiveness of the report.— W. S.

Burns on the Broad-winged Hawk.²— Mr. Burns has brought together in this monograph a vast amount of information. It is based upon "twenty-two years of personal observation and five years of close study of the literature." Those portions which are based upon the author's personal observations form the most valuable part of his work. Mr. Burns has

¹ Birds of Arkansas. By Arthur H. Howell, Assistant Biologist, Biological Survey. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Biological Survey Bulletin No. 38. 1911. pp. 1-100.

² A Monograph of the Broad-winged Hawk, *Buteo platypterus*, by Frank L. Burns with the co-operation of over one hundred American Ornithologists and the compilation of the World's Literature. Wilson Bulletin, XXIII, Nos. 3-4, Sept.-Dec., 1911, pp. 141-320.